INFORMATION LETTER

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VENEZUELAN TRADE AGREEMENT

No Products Competitive With Canning Industry Appear on List of Possible Concessions

Formal notice of intention to negotiate a reciprocal trade agreement with Venezuela was issued by the State Department on July 12. The notice supplements a preliminary announcement released last October (see INFORMATION LETTER of October 30, 1937) and is accompanied by a list of products on which the United States will consider granting concessions. The list does not contain any food products competitive with the canning industry. Venezuela has not yet made public a list of commodities on which it may make tariff concessions.

The Committee for Reciprocity Information issued at the same time a notice setting August 6, 1938 as the closing date for submission of briefs and for application to be heard and August 15, 1938 as the date for the opening of public hearings.

Prospective Fruit Production

With the exception of apples and apricots, prospective production of the major deciduous fruit crops in 1938 is near or above the 10-year (1927-36) average, according to the general crop report of July 1 issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The combined production of apples, peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes, and apricots will be 2.6 per cent larger than the 10-year average if the prospects of July 1 materialize. The indicated production of these 8 crops, however, is 20 per cent less than their combined total in 1937. Freezes during the spring months caused considerable damage to fruit buds in the eastern and central States, with the result that these sections will produce a smaller percentage of the total apple, pear, cherry and grape crops in 1938 than usual.

Present indications point to a total apple crop 36 per cent smaller than in 1937 and 11 per cent below the 10-year average, the crop report stated. The apricot crop is 9 per cent below average and plums are slightly under average. Prospective pear production is the largest of record; total cherry production is only slightly below the record crop of 1937; the total prune crop (fresh equivalent basis) is 24 per cent above the 10-year average. The production outlook for grapes is for a crop smaller than the record-high tonnage of last year but 12 per cent above average. Peach production probably will be slightly above average.

Condition of citrus fruits from the bloom of 1938 is above average in nearly all producing areas. The July 1 condition of oranges is 1 point above that of July 1, 1937, and is 2 points above the 10-year average. Grapefruit prospects appear unusually good with the July 1 condition of 76 per cent exceeding that of a year ago by 20 points. Condition of lemons is 7 points above the 10-year average.

Sour cherries in Michigan are reported to be ripening unevenly. Many orchards have such a light crop that picking costs may exceed the value of the fruit. In central and northern portions of the Michigan cherry belt shot-hole fungus has developed rapidly and it appears that some orchards will be mostly defoliated before the fruit is mature.

Production in the important sweet cherry States of California, Washington, and Oregon is the largest of record but it is certain that an important part of the crop will not be harvested because of poor prices.

CANNING CROP PROSPECTS

Yields and Conditions of Peas, Corn, Beans and Tomatoes Reported

Tables on the following page, giving yields and conditions of peas, corn, beans and tomatoes, are based on reports issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on July 13. The planted acreage is shown for 1937 and 1938. Yields for 1937 are given for all of these crops and in the case of peas and beans, the Bureau's estimates for 1938 are shown. Estimates of yields of sweet corn and tomatoes are not available, but instead the condition of the 1938 crop expressed as a percentage of the condition of the 1937 crop. These figures show the condition of the crop as of July 1 and are based on the report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

In order that some indication of the progress of the crops since July 1 may be obtained, rainfall is given for the first two weeks of July compared with the corresponding two weeks of last year. The estimate of acreage planted to sweet corn for commercial manufacture in 1938 as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics totals 335,360 acres. This is an indication of 27 per cent under the record-high plantings of last year as reported by the Bureau.

In the accompanying tables are shown the 1938 acreage of sweet corn for manufacture as estimated by the Bureau. The 1937 figures shown in this table, however, are those reported to the Division of Statistics for canning only.

The Bureau estimates the acreage of tomatoes for manufacture for 1938 at 400,250 acres. This is a reduction of 15 per cent from the 472,900 acres planted in 1937. The principal decrease was in California. The condition of the tomato crop for the entire United States on July 1 was 2 per cent below the condition of the 1937 crop on that date. For certain regions, however, the condition was reported considerably above last year. The largest producing areas reported a condition below last year.

The green and wax bean crop on July 1, as reported by the Bureau, shows an average yield for the United States of 1.74 tons per acre compared with 1.67 for 1937. The Mexican bean beetle has been a serious threat in some sections but control measures are being relied upon to combat this insect. Dry weather in Oregon and Washington has slightly curtailed prospects in the Northwest.

PEAS FOR CANNING

State	Planted acreage 1937	Planted acreage 1938	Yield per acre 1937 Pounds	Yield per acre 1937 Cases	Yield per acre 1938 Pounds	Yield per acre 1938 Cases	Rainfall July 6–13 1937	Rainfall July 6–13 1938
	Acres	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Cases*	*Pounds*	*Cases*	*Ins.*	*Ins.*
Maine	2,845	2,055	1,900	91	1,950	....	.4	2.1
New York	31,316	28,988	1,360	60	1,550	....	1.2	1.6
Maryland	20,246	17,427	1,800	102	1,400	....	.5	1.5
Delaware and New Jersey	3,650	2,799	1,130	56	770	....	2.7	3.2
Pennsylvania	5,763	5,459	2,150	93	1,800	....	.4	.7
Ohio	5,360	4,704	2,050	91	950	....	1.2	1.3
Indiana	8,640	7,312	1,940	103	1,150	....	2.6	5.4
Illinois	17,745	16,277	1,400	60	1,500	....	1.4	2.6
Michigan	15,427	12,793	1,410	57	1,450	....	.5	2.0
Wisconsin	120,503	104,889	1,360	70	1,500	....	1.2	4.0
Minnesota	25,323	20,132	1,500	62	1,700	....	.0	2.8
Utah and Idaho	15,794	15,089	2,620	113	2,580	....	.5	.6
Washington and Oregon	48,259	43,159	1,850	75	1,835	....	.1	.2

GREEN AND WAX BEANS FOR CANNING

State	Planted acreage 1937	Planted acreage 1938	Yield per acre 1937 Tons	Yield per acre 1937 Cases	Yield per acre 1938 Tons	Yield per acre 1938 Cases	Rainfall July 6–13 1937	Rainfall July 6–13 1938
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Cases*	*Tons*	*Cases*	*Ins.*	*Ins.*
Maine	1,600	1,750	2.6	253	2.8	....	.4	2.1
New York	8,740	8,650	1.6	146	1.7	....	1.2	1.6
Maryland and Delaware	11,400	13,750	1.6	161	1.6	....	3.2	4.7
Pennsylvania	2,600	2,450	1.7	159	1.2	....	.4	.7
Indiana	1,300	930	1.5	112	1.3	....	2.6	5.4
Michigan	6,400	6,800	1.3	95	1.3	....	.5	2.0
Wisconsin	7,700	8,780	1.3	133	1.4	....	1.2	4.0
Tennessee	2,300	2,200	1.6	93	1.6	....	1.2	1.1
Arkansas	3,500	3,400	1.1	75	1.3	....	.7	1.1
Colorado	1,100	1,050	3.3	345	2.5	....	.2	.1
Utah	1,100	1,200	3.2	265	3.1	....	.5	.6
Washington	1,000	1,100	4.2	271	3.5	....	.1	.2
Oregon	1,900	2,200	6.3	547	5.5	....	.0	.2
California	1,480	1,400	4.4	539	4.5	....	.0	.0
Total	69,570	71,040	1.67	147	1.74			

SWEET CORN FOR CANNING

State	Planted acreage 1937	Planted acreage 1938	Yield per acre 1937 Cases	Yield per acre 1938 Cases	Condition 1938 crop July 1	Rainfall July 6–13 1937	Rainfall July 6–13 1938
	Acres	*Acres*	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Per Cent*[a]	*Ins.*	*Ins.*
Maine	20,867	13,680	113	....	114	.4	2.1
New York	25,884	23,000	53	....	102	1.2	1.6
Maryland and Delaware	41,890	35,100	60	....	93	3.2	4.7
Pennsylvania	11,878	9,500	76	....	95	.4	.7
Ohio	24,461	22,500	54	....	93	1.2	1.3
Indiana	48,410	41,300	43	....	92	2.6	5.4
Illinois	86,185	53,300	53	....	94	1.4	2.6
Wisconsin	26,270	22,900	47	....	95	1.2	4.0
Minnesota	75,918	55,400	52	....	92	.0	2.8
Iowa-Nebraska	58,480	35,700	53	....	99	.0	2.5
Total	443,013	335,360	54.7		95.1		

TOMATOES FOR MANUFACTURE

State	Planted acreage 1937	Planted acreage 1938	Yield per acre 1937 Tons	Yield per acre 1938 Tons	Condition 1938 crop July 1	Rainfall July 6–13 1937	Rainfall July 6–13 1938
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Per Cent*[a]	*Ins.*	*Ins.*
New York	20,800	17,300	7.4	....	101	1.2	1.6
Maryland	62,100	52,800	2.8	....	94	.5	1.5
Delaware	13,000	9,400	3.1	....	94	2.7	3.2
New Jersey	37,000	30,000	4.2	....	110	1.2	.8
Pennsylvania	16,500	17,200	4.5	....	100	.4	.7
Virginia and West Virginia	26,800	32,000	2.5	....	94	1.4	1.8
Ohio	24,000	22,500	3.4	....	110	1.2	1.3
Indiana	82,600	70,200	4.2	....	95	2.6	5.4
Tennessee and Kentucky	14,400	13,200	2.7	....	95	1.2	1.1
Arkansas and Missouri	35,000	35,400	2.3	....	101	.7	1.1
Colorado	4,500	3,900	5.5	....	107	.2	.1
Utah	6,800	4,800	8.3	....	100	.5	.6
California	83,030	43,890	6.0	....	94	.0	.0
Total	472,900	400,250	4.2		98		

[a] Expressed as a percentage of the condition of the 1937 crop on July 1, 1937.

Indicated Acreages of Lima Beans, Beets, Cabbage, Cucumbers Reported by Bureau

Indicated planted acreage of lima beans for canning exceed 1937 planted acreage, according to the July 13 report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Indicated planted acreages of beets, cabbage for sauerkraut, and cucumber for pickles are smaller than last year.

Increases in the acreage planted to lima beans for canning are indicated for all important States and the 1938 plantings exceed last season's acreage by 10 per cent. The indicated acreage for canning and freezing in 1938 totals 50,800 acres—last year's plantings amounted to 46,170 acres. Most growers had finished planting by July 1.

The acreage planted to beets for canning this year has been reduced slightly from the 1937 record-high plantings of 13,700 acres. The indicated acreage for 1938 totals 13,520 acres, practically all of which was planted by July 1.

A total of 25,000 acres of cabbage for sauerkraut is indicated for 1938. This includes the acreage under contract and probable purchases on the open market. The weather is favorable for early growth but some fields are rooting shallow because of too much moisture.

A reduction of 24 per cent from 1937 in the acreage planted in 1938 to cucumbers for pickles has resulted in total plantings of 91,190 acres. This indicated acreage is 5 per cent above the 7-year (1930-36) average of 86,870 acres. Indicated reductions are reported for all important States except Ohio, Maryland and Virginia.

The following tables for green lima beans, beets, and cabbage give preliminary 1938 acreage figures for certain States, with comparisons:

Green Lima Beans

State	Planted Acreage 1935	1936	1937	Prelim. 1938
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
New Jersey	4,100	6,500	11,000	12,000
Delaware	8,000	8,500	10,760	10,800
Maryland	3,200	3,320	3,200	3,300
Virginia	5,300	5,500	6,600	7,000
Michigan	3,000	3,820	3,650	3,950
Wisconsin	900	1,160	1,900	2,000
Other States	4,720	5,640	9,060	11,750
Total	29,220	34,440	46,170	50,800

Cabbage for Sauerkraut

State	Planted Acreage 1935	1936	Revised 1937	Prelim. 1938
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
New York	5,150	7,200	8,640	8,550
Ohio	1,200	1,700	2,250	2,260
Indiana	1,000	1,100	1,400	1,600
Illinois	900	800	600	600
Michigan	900	1,100	1,500	1,700
Wisconsin	5,130	4,150	7,140	7,100
Minnesota	210	170	260	240
Colorado	270	150	350	350
Washington	540	360	500	450
Other States	1,520	3,380	3,580	2,150
Total	16,820	20,110	26,220	25,000

Beets

State	Planted Acreage 1935	1936	1937	Prelim. 1938
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
New York	2,600	2,600	4,300	3,800
New Jersey	500	800	1,050	930
Indiana	360	400	280	400
Michigan	700	900	1,200	1,540
Wisconsin	2,600	2,800	4,050	4,460
Oregon	640	900	600	280
Other States	1,610	1,680	2,220	2,110
Total	9,010	10,080	13,700	13,520

SALMON SURVEY PLANNED

Bureau of Fisheries to Launch Five-Year Survey of Bristol Bay Resources

An intensive survey of Bristol Bay, Alaska, salmon fisheries will be launched this summer by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries and will continue over a five-year period, according to completed plans announced recently by Frank T. Bell, Commissioner of the Bureau.

Observations by the Bureau of Fisheries will get under way late this month and will map the principal feeding grounds of salmon in the sea, discover oceanographic conditions which effect the growth of salmon and the time of their spawning migration, and aid in forecasting the size of the annual runs into the rivers tributary to Bristol Bay.

Principal features of the survey are experimental fishing with various types of gear to discover the location of the feeding grounds of salmon in offshore waters; tagging of fish so caught to determine their migratory routes; collection of biological data on growth, age composition, and feeding habits, and hydrographic observations on conditions which are known to affect salmon movements, such as water temperatures, salinity, and abundance of food.

In addition to these offshore studies, plans have been made for a correlated investigation of inshore fisheries. Observers stationed at important points on the rivers flowing into the Bay will recover fish tagged by the vessels at sea and will collect information on the ages of salmon making up the spawning runs.

The Bristol Bay investigation will be directed by Dr. F. A. Davidson, who is in charge of the Bureau's scientific studies in the northern Pacific and Alaska areas. Dr. Davidson's principal assistants will be G. B. Kelez and J. T. Barnaby, both of whom have had wide experience in salmon studies.

Cold Storage Holdings of Fishery Products

Cold storage holdings of fishery products in the United States on June 15 were 14 per cent greater than a year ago, and 44 per cent greater than the five-year average, according to the Bureau of Fisheries. Holdings on June 15 amounted to 54,919,000 pounds, compared with 48,178,000 pounds on June 15, 1937, and the five-year average of 38,150,000 pounds. During the month ended June 15, 19,185,000 pounds of fishery products were frozen, compared with 24,176,000 pounds frozen in the corresponding period of 1937.

UNSOLD STOCKS OF CANNED SALMON

Unsold stocks of canned salmon on June 30, 1938, totalled 2,173,060 cases as compared with 199,355 cases on the corresponding date last year, according to statistics compiled by the Association of Pacific Fisheries. The figures for June 30, 1938, are based on reports from 89 companies producing 99 per cent of the 1937 pack, while the statistics for 1937 are based on reports from 92 companies producing 99.7 per cent of the 1936 pack. The following table furnishes details as to the stocks of the different varieties:

Grades or Varieties	Talls (1 Pound)	Flats (1 Pound)	Halves (8 Dozen)	Total June 30, 1938	Total June 30, 1937	June 30 10 Year Average 1928–1937*
	Cases	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*
Chinooks or Kings:						
Fancy Red	5,616	8,588	22,839	37,043	20,137	25,569
Standard	5,897	20,069	9,714	35,680	7,012	28,013
Pale	1,110	515	183	1,808	1,098	3,426
White	585	.....	51	636	234	1,860
Puget Sound Sockeyes	508	4,546	30,922	35,976	8,841	27,474
Alaska Reds	739,596	32,165	33,407	805,168	91,441	209,618
Cohoes, Silvers, Medium Reds	25,091	3,016	12,345	40,452	18,857	56,364
Pinks	1,120,810	336	2,152	1,123,298	47,270	419,048
Chums	89,753	.....	1,258	91,011	3,403	95,488
Bluebacks	.....	.....	1,393	1,393	829	1,325
Steelheads	.....	595	.....	595	233	2,804
Totals	1,988,966	69,830	114,264	2,173,060	199,355	870,989

* Unsold stock figures not having been obtained since February 28, a column of ten year averages is given instead of the usual "last month" column. It should be remembered that "coverage" of the pack was not as complete several years ago as now. The average coverage for the last ten years was 91 per cent of the pack.

Indicated Dry Bean Production

The indicated production of dry edible beans is 13,559,000 bags of 100 pounds each, according to the general crop report of July 1, issued this week by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is 14 per cent less than the record crop of 15,839,000 bags harvested last year, but it is over 12 per cent larger than the 10-year (1927-36) average production. There have been only three years of larger crops, 1930, 1935 and 1937. The indicated acreage for harvest is 1,691,000 acres, which is only slightly less than the 1,721,000 acres harvested in 1937, and the 10-year (1927-36) average of 1,731,000 acres.

The indications are for a decrease of about 5 per cent from last year in the acreage in the western States. The prospects for a smaller acreage for harvest in most of the States in that region are nearly offset by increases in Colorado and in Michigan. In California there is a small decrease in the acreage of limas. Most of the decrease in that State is in the other varieties of field beans.

The indicated yield of 801.8 pounds per acre, while 13 per cent lower than last year's record yield of 920.3 pounds, is the second highest on record.

Forecast of Freight Movement

Freight car loadings in the third quarter of 1937 are expected to be about 19.6 per cent below actual loadings in the same quarter of 1937, according to estimates made public by the Association of American Railroads.

On the basis of these estimates, freight car loadings of the twenty-nine principal commodities will be 5,155,115 cars in the third quarter of 1938, compared with 6,413,014 actual car loadings for the same classes of commodities in the corresponding period last year.

Loadings of canned foods, including catsup, jams, jellies, olives, pickles, preserves, etc., during the third quarter are estimated at 55,443 cars, as compared with actual loadings of 58,311 cars in the corresponding quarter of 1937, a decrease of 4.9 per cent.

TRANSPORTATION OF FARM PRODUCTS

Studies Will Be Made by New Transportation Division in Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Dr. Ralph L. Dewey assumed charge last week of the new Division of Transportation in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which is to administer Section 201 of Title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 relating to transportation of farm products.

This Section authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture "to make complaint to the Interstate Commerce Commission, with respect to rates, charges, tariffs, and practices relating to the transportation of farm products," and to appear before the Commission at hearings held upon complaint filed by others. The Section provides also, that the Secretary may be made a party to proceedings affecting the public interest, and may have the right to invoke and pursue original and appellate judicial proceedings involving the Commission's determination. The Secretary is authorized to cooperate with and assist cooperative associations of farmers making complaint to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Secretary Wallace has announced that the work of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics will include the assembling of basic data on transportation rates by rail and truck, volume and movement of traffic in agricultural commodities, transportation charges and practices and their effect upon agriculture, preparation of economic briefs and other specific documents necessary in connection with appearance by the Secretary before the Commission, and any other work that may be necessary to the effective administration of the transportation section of the Act.

Canned Corn Stocks and Shipments

Shipments of canned corn out of canners' hands totaled approximately 19,500,000 cases for the first 11 months of the 1937-38 year. This is equal to the record shipments for the corresponding period in 1935-36. In spite of this record movement there were 5,638,989 cases in canners' warehouses on July 1 this year. This is not, however, record stocks for July 1 since stocks in canners' hands on July 1, 1932, amounted to 7,310,000 cases. The stocks of July 1 of this year differ from those of earlier years in that there is a smaller percentage of white corn. The following table shows stocks and shipments at comparative dates:

Stocks:	
July 1, 1938	5,638,989
June 1, 1938	6,764,796
July 1, 1937	999,606
Shipments:	
During June, 1938	1,125,807
During June, 1937	254,661
August 1, 1937, to July 1, 1938	19,461,802
August 1, 1936, to July 1, 1937	14,456,307

Cold-Storage Fruits and Vegetables

The first of monthly reports of quick-freeze fruit items in cold storage has been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This has been compiled from monthly reports furnished by cold-storage warehouses. Previously these quick-freeze fruit items were included with those cold packed and preserved.

Of the total stocks (25,360,000 pounds) of quick-freeze fruits and berries reported on July 1, the heaviest holdings were 10,980,000 pounds of strawberries. Although classification was not reported for 5,323,000 pounds of fruits and berries, the Bureau reported that this amount probably could be pro-rated among the various items according to their distribution in the reports that furnished a classification.

FRESH FRUITS.—Few, if any, apples of the 1937 crop remained in cold storage on July 1, and the clean-up of pear stocks by that date was somewhat better than a year ago. The harvesting of summer fruits, berries, and melons is now under way and with long-time cold storage activities at a minimum, the refrigerating houses are now playing an important part in the distribution of these perishable commodities by short-time storage or through pre-cooling operations.

COLD PACKED AND PRESERVED FRUITS.—Cold packed and preserved fruits on hand July 1 were 99,389,000 pounds, which is an increase of 29 per cent over the holdings a year ago and 47 per cent over the 5-year average holdings for that date. More than one-third of the total holdings consisted of strawberries.

QUICK-FREEZE PROCESSED VEGETABLES.—There has been a consistent increase in the quantities of quick-freeze vegetables held in cold storage since the principal harvesting season began about a month ago. Stocks on July 1 amounted to 31,434,000 pounds, which is an increase of 10 million pounds over a month ago and is more than four times the quantity of quick-freeze vegetables held in storage on July 1, 1937. New vegetable items reported for the first time this month are asparagus and green sprouting broccoli.

In the following table furnishing detailed figures the quantities are stated in thousands:

		July 1, 1937	June 1, 1938	July 1, 1938
FRUITS				
Pears, Bartletts	packed boxes	.....	1	.....
Pears, Bartletts	loose boxes	.....	1	.....
Pears, all others	boxes	5	14	4
Pears	baskets	1	2	1
Quick Freeze Processed:[a]				
Blackberries	pounds	.....	.....	616
Blueberries	"	.....	.....	766
Cherries	"	.....	.....	2,263
Logan and similar berries	"	.....	.....	995
Raspberries	"	.....	.....	727
Strawberries	"	.....	.....	10,980
Other fruits	"	.....	.....	3,690
Classification not reported	"	.....	.....	5,323
Total	"	.....	.....	25,360
Cold Packed and Preserved:				
Blackberries	pounds	.....		2,360
Blueberries	"	1,238		4,462
Cherries	"	2,401	See	9,840
Logan and similar berries	"	.....	foot-	1,327
Raspberries	"	.....	note[b]	4,646
Strawberries	"	34,529		36,929
Other fruits[b]	"	38,901		21,149
Classification not reported	"	.....		18,676
Total	"	77,069		99,389
VEGETABLES				
Quick Freeze Processed:				
Asparagus	pounds	.....	.....	3,382
Beans, Lima	"	1,594	3,145	2,971
Beans, snap	"	664	1,623	2,164
Broccoli, green	"	.....	.....	467
Corn, sweet	"	477	1,714	1,895
Peas, green	"	2,158	6,068	10,709
Spinach	"	503	1,797	2,403
Other vegetables[b]	"	1,692	7,064	2,917
Classification not reported	"	.....	.....	4,526
Total	"	7,088	21,411	31,434

[a] This is a new series. Historical data for these items are not available.

[b] Not comparable with previous figures in that further segregations have been made beginning with July 1, 1938.

BOOTH ATTRACTS 1143 VISITORS

Association's Publications Popular at Home Economics Convention in Pittsburgh

Over half of the registration at the American Home Economics Association convention at Pittsburgh the week of June 27, or 1,143 home economists, registered at the booth of the Association's Home Economics Division, Miss Atwater and Miss Black reported. Since these persons requested copies of publications of the Division, the literature will reach many new readers and users.

Comments received as a result of personal visits to the booth were extremely interesting, the directors reported. Many said they had used the Division's publications for a long time and found them helpful. Interest in labeling was evident, and the Division's staff received the impression that the visitors in general were in favor of descriptive labeling.

Women registering at the booth and requesting literature have been classified according to type of home economics work they are doing: Home economics women in business, 114; home service directors, 15; cafeteria directors, 26; students, 111; stenographers, 5; extension workers, 105;

Farm Security Administration, 39; homemakers, 80; dieticians, 33; supervisors, 58; college teachers, 95; health teachers, 3; teachers, 448; and miscellaneous, 11.

The keynote of the convention was consumer relations. Among the speakers were Edward L. Bernays, noted public relations counsel of New York, and Mrs. Zola Vincent, recently appointed director of consumer relations of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America. In order to carry on this consumer relations work, Mrs. Vincent is assisted by 12 prominent home economists who represent member firms of AGMA. Among these women are Dr. Lillian Storms of Gerber Products Co., and Miss Virginia Porter of Libby, McNeill and Libby.

Miss Isabel Nelson Young of the American Can Company was elected National Chairman of the Home Economics Women in Business Department of the Association.

Red Pitted Cherry Stocks

The carryover of red pitted canned cherries as of July 1, 1938, amounted to 219,372 cases. During the year just closed consumption of No. 10 cherries, as evidenced by shipments out of canners' hands, was the largest for any year for which records are available—the total being 1,166,622 cases. Shipments of No. 2 cherries during the past year have been exceeded only once and that was in 1935-36 when 1,271,462 cases were shipped.

The following table shows the sold and unsold stocks on July 1 and the shipments during June:

	Sold (not shipped) *Cases*	Unsold *Cases*	Total *Cases*	Shipments during June *Cases*
New York and Pa...	6,933	20,935	27,868	7,472
Mich., Wisc., Ohio..	36,275	99,905	136,180	87,225
Western States.....	11,390	43,934	55,324	13,625
Total.....	54,598	164,774	219,372	108,322

Continuing Surplus Purchase Programs

Purchase programs under which surpluses of oranges, fresh peaches, and vegetables grown in the northeastern States have been bought by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation during the past year will be continued during the fiscal year which began July 1. Quantities bought will depend upon the market situation confronting producers.

F. S. C. C. to Buy Surplus Fresh Snap Beans

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced today that the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation has been authorized to buy surplus fresh snap beans during the present production season. The purchases will be made to help market conditions at periods when prices are low. The surpluses bought will be made available to needy families.

Carryover of Canned Tomatoes

Canners' stocks of tomatoes outside of California totaled 2,351,010 cases on July 1 compared with 1,582,046 cases a year earlier. Shipments during the year ended July 1 totaled 17,453,104 cases compared with 16,422,757 cases for the year ended July 1, 1937.

Italian Tomato Products Exports

There was about an average movement of Italian canned tomato products to the United Kingdom and the United States during May, 1938, according to a report from the office of the American consulate general at Naples dated June 13. Carryover stocks were low. Estimates cannot be made at this time on the new pack of tomato products or the prices of raw tomatoes. Some future business has been booked with the United Kingdom at levels slightly lower than last year.

Old pack prices are down a little at $2.20 per case of 24 3-pound cans of peeled tomatoes, $2.60 per case of 48 1½-pound cans, and $14.00 per quintal (220.46 pounds) for tomato paste, all c.i.f. New York.

Exports to the United States from Naples during May 1938 consisted of 4,329,394 pounds of peeled tomatoes and 768,414 pounds of sauce, a total of 5,097,808 pounds. This compares with 4,584,948 pounds in April 1938, and 2,814,032 pounds in May 1937.

Fruit and Vegetable Market Competition

Carlot Shipments as Reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture

	Week ending—			Season total to—	
	July 9	July 9	July 2	July 9	July 9
Vegetables	1937	1938	1938	1937	1938
Beans, snap and lima	68	18	49	7,929	8,034
Tomatoes.....	929	847	1,412	16,317	25,416
Green peas.....	186	77	179	4,532	3,816
Spinach.....	2	8	3	8,114	6,470
Others, domestic....	1,659	1,249	1,522	81,188	76,184
Fruits					
Citrus, domestic....	1,453	1,520	2,678	122,991	130,679
Imports.....	19	15	13	297	229
Others, domestic....	842	3,591	2,653	12,474	18,483

Veterans Bureau to Buy Canned Hominy

The Procurement Division of the Veterans Administration is asking for bids, to be opened on August 3, on 2,950 dozen No. 10 cans of hominy packed six to the case, of which 300 dozen are for delivery f.o.b. Perryville, Maryland, 850 dozen f.o.b. San Francisco, and 1,800 dozen f.o.b. Chicago.

Copies of the invitation, including specifications and general conditions, may be obtained by communicating with A. J. Harrison, Chief of the Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Arlington Building, Washington, D. C.

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